

The Carbon Chronicle

VOLUME 37: No. 11

ACME, ALBERTA, THURSDAY

APRIL 10th, 1958

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A very pretty shower was held on Saturday evening in the Legion Hall in honor of Gail McCracken, bride elect of April. The hall was very prettily decorated in pink and white, and the beautiful spring decorations on the guest table.

The evening entertainment consisted of musical numbers, games and bingo. The bride to be, her mother and sister Mrs. Irvin Johnson were escorted to the table where Gail was presented with a corsage by Geraldine Mortimer. Gifts were then opened, followed by a lovely lunch by the hostesses. The evening closed in the usual manner. M.C. for the evening was Mrs. Stewart Hay and Pianist was Mrs. Stan Torrance.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo Harsch, and Mr. and Mrs. John Diede attended the funeral of their grandmother at Medicine Hat at the weekend.

Hospital patients include several of our younger folks this week—Terry McCracken, Rodney Stubbart, Baby Charlebois, Baby Tetz, all in Drum-

heller; Mrs. Stan Gibson in Three Hills, Doris Bramley in the Calgary General, and Millie Poole and Grandma Diede in Drumheller Hospital.

Don't forget the Lions Dance April 18th in the Carbon Scout Hall. Meteors Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Bettcher were holiday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Diede.

Two of our Teen Club members were on T.V. on Monday evening and did very good. Better luck next time, Gail Marshman and Archie Ohlhauser.

Tuesday April 15th in the Carbon School Auditorium Mr. Bill Perkins, Farm Safety Director of the Alberta Safety Council will address a meeting of the 4-H Clubs and show films and slides illustrating safety.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Kary of Delacour and Gerald Kary of Vulcan were holiday visitors at the home of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Matt Kary.

Mrs. Mary Levins and Mrs. S. Cadman returned home on Tuesday after spending the Easter holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Cave.

Work has begun on the new B.A. Service Station on the present site now used by them.

Larry and Marsha Poxon went by train on Sunday to spend the week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Cy Poxon.

Norma Hay of Banff, formerly of Carbon, is visiting for the week at the home of Gail McCracken.

Vote for your local Stampede Queen candidate Barbara Black.

Home for the holiday weekend at the home of their parents were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jerome and baby, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ginther and baby, Shirley Hay, Shirley Schacher.

GAMBLE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Ron Aitken and Mr. and Mrs. R. Snell attended the funeral of the late Mr. A. McArthur in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Vince Maruzs visited at their parents homes in the district over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Gibson and family and Mr. Harold Lesperance took in the wrestling matches last Friday in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gibson and family returned to the district last week after

spending the winter on Mayne Island on the B.C. Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Sigmund motored to Edmonton Thursday and brought Eileen home for the Easter holidays.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Stan Gibson is a patient in Three Hills hospital. Hope you will soon be well again Molly.

Mrs. Robt. McIntosh returned home from Drumheller hospital on Tuesday.

Misses Elva Hudson and Joyce Anderson and Mr. Bud Farthing visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dave Anderson over the weekend.

Mr. Merle Anderson and Buddy Anderson motored to Edmonton to attend the funeral of Merle's brother, the late Mr. Albert Anderson on Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Greenwood of Elnora renewed acquaintances in the district Easter Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Ryan and family spent the Easter weekend at the home of Mrs. Ryan's parents Mr. and Mrs. Art Sigmund.

Miss Sylvia Garrett and Mr. Bob Roebuck were Easter visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Garrett Sr.

Support your local paper—Please phone or bring in the news. It all makes your local paper interesting.

FOR SALE—2 Slat Bedsp-rings, 2 Spring filled Mattresses 1/4 size.

—Apply J. Woods, Phone 805, Carbon.

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF ASSESSMENT ROLL 1958 VILLAGE OF CARBON

Notice is hereby given that the assessment of the previous year has been adopted under the provisions of The Assessment Act, and that the assessment roll of the said municipality has been duly prepared and that if any person thinks that any property has been wrongfully assessed, or assessed too high, or too low, or that his name or the name of any other person has been wrongfully entered upon or omitted from the roll, he may at any time prior to the 30th day of April, notify the secretary-treasurer in writing of the particulars and grounds of his complaint.

Dated at Carbon, this 3rd day of April, 1958.

S. F. TORRANCE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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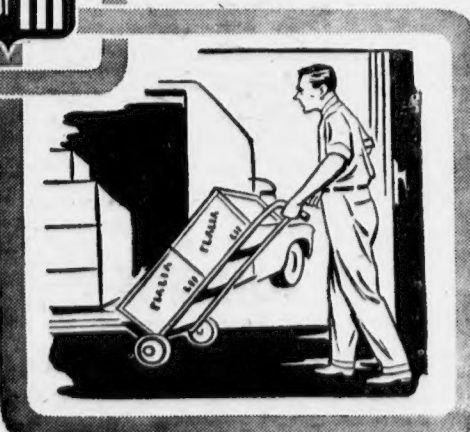
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PLAYS on a Shoestring

The various theatre activities for the season of 1958 are drawing to a close. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Region, D.D.F., was held last week and a new slate of officers were elected:

Chairman—Mrs. R. B. Ramsay, 81 Calder Crescent, Regina.
Northern Vice-Chairman—Miss

Poppy Woodward, 724 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon.

Southern Vice-Chairman—Mr. Jack Goth, 405-17th St. East, Regina.

Treasurer—Mr. A. T. Gardiner, 2311 Reynolds St., Regina.

Secretary—To be appointed.

Regional Representative—Mr. Jack Safan, 104 Sterling Trust Bldg., Regina.

Active Governors—

Mr. Jack Calvert, North Battleford.

Dr. A. Davis Beattie, 624 Yates St., Swift Current.

Mrs. Harry Portnuff, Yorkton.

Mr. George Bothwell, 2920 Garnet St., Regina.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Burgess (two year term to finish).

Zone Organizers—

Southeast—Mr. A. Dyer, Wawota, Sask.

South Central—Mr. Pat Stiles, 1104-1st St., N.W., Moose Jaw.

Southwest—To be appointed.

West Central—Mrs. Peggy Leith, Glamis, Sask.

Central—Mrs. M. W. Coxworth, Davidson, Sask.

Qu'Appelle Valley—Mrs. Phyllis Henry, Moosomin.

East Central—Mrs. Harry Portnuff, Yorkton.

Northeast—Mrs. Molly Orchard, Carrot River.

North Central—Mr. J. F. Howarth, Colonial Apts., Prince Albert.

Northwest—To be appointed.

City of Regina—Mrs. R. Howard, 3801 McCallum Ave., Regina.

City of Saskatoon—Mr. John Glennan, Saskatoon.

Councillors-at-large—

Church groups—Mrs. Mary Toombs, 3201 Dewdney Ave., Regina.

Sask. High School Drama Asso.—Mr. L. Vizer, President, Grenfell.

Sask. Homemaker's Clubs, Sask. Farmer's Union, Home and School Associations will appoint representative.

Mr. G. Bothwell, Regina, and Mrs. Gurly Doan, North Battleford.

Zone Representatives gave interesting reports which showed there is considerable activity in the Province, although little of it may be interested in participating in festivals.

Some constitutional changes were approved. Chief among these was relieving the Chairman by appointing two vice-chairmen instead of one. Specific duties were assigned to them. The Committee of the future appointed to assure enough festival entries in 1959, reported that at present two entries were assured. North Battleford and Regina. Preliminary steps have been taken to secure other entries.

Announcement was made of the tour of the Canadian Players. They are scheduled for Regina February 9 and 10, 1959, and in other Saskatchewan points, dates will be announced. Watch for these dates Bonnie as one of the points should be close to you. Don't fail to get up a party and attend. This is one way of seeing standards, possibly the best in Canada at present.

Mrs. Gordon Toombs report to the Region on the Christian Drama Workshop. Everything is set for the Easter Workshop at Fort Qu'Appelle with a guest lecturer, Mrs. Clarke, coming from British Columbia. Mrs. Clarke has

had long experience in this type of work.

Mr. Richard West, British Adjudicator, London, England, addressed the meeting on "The Living Theatre" which was one of the highlights of the meeting. During a reception at Mrs. Ramsay's home, many questions were asked and discussed concerning theatre.

Bonnie, since you appear to be on the border line between two zones, I would suggest that you contact both representatives and direct some of your problems to them. They are interested in knowing of operating clubs, how they can be of assistance and they would like to be present at your annual meeting and meet your members, see your productions, and send news of your club's activities to both the Saskatchewan Curtain Call and the Dominion Drama Festival Newsletter. They cannot do these things unless they hear from groups and their activities in the zone. Since most of them hold down a full time job during the day, they have only the evening and weekends to visit clubs. However, with plenty of advance notice and good organization, it may be possible for them to visit during the year many clubs and societies interested in or prepared to sponsor theatre clubs.

Shall be seeing you then at Fort Qu'Appelle at Easter time at the Christian Drama Workshop. I happened to see your registration when looking through them the other evening. Will answer any other questions at that time—till then—
Bye,
Mary Ellen Burgess

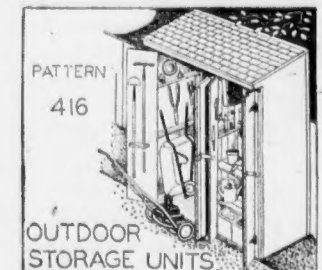


WATCH THAT WEIGHT—Bantamweight L/Cpl. (Casey) Emery of 28 Canadian Ordnance Depot, Camp Shilo and Heavyweight Pte. Mike Woodward, Canadian Provost Corps, Camp Shilo, both keep an eye on the scales at Minto Armouries where the Prairie Command boxing tournament is being held. Both men drew a bye recently into the finals at Vancouver. —Canadian Army photo.

IN THE HOME WORKSHOP

Storage units

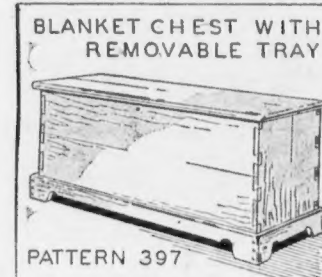
One or more of these units will solve your storage problems the year around and will get the lawn-



mower, wheelbarrow and tools out of the garage. Pattern 416, which shows every step in the simple outdoor-plywood construction is 40c. This pattern is one of five full-size patterns in the Gardener's Helper Packet No. 27 all for \$1.75.

Blanket chest

If you like to make reproductions of Early American pieces, this chest should appeal to you. Note the giant size dove-tails for the corner joints. These are rugged and give the piece character. The weekend cabinet maker who makes one of these chests today enjoys an advantage over the



original maker. Now the dove-tails are laid out by tracing from an actual-size pattern. Pine was used for the original but any close-grained wood that is not too hard would be good. Pattern 397 is 40c. Also available is an Early American Packet containing standard size patterns for five other authentic pieces. Packet price is \$1.75 postpaid.

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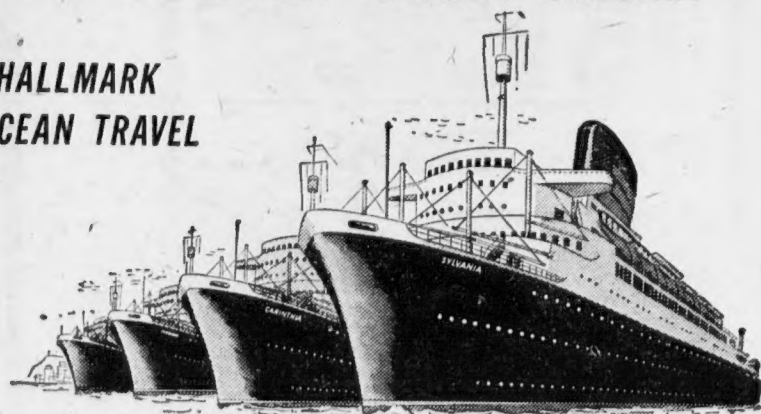
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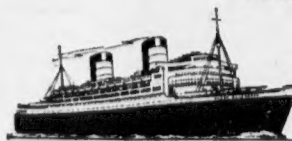


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1 c. fine granulated sugar



Add
½ c. soft shortening
Prepare
1 c. well-mashed ripe banana
and add half to flour mixture along with
2 eggs
Beat 300 strokes by hand, or with electric mixer at medium speed for 2 mins.
Add remaining mashed banana,
½ tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. almond extract
2 tps. milk
and beat 150 strokes or 1 min.



Fold in
¾ c. chopped pecans or walnuts
Turn into greased loaf pan, (8½" x 4½" top inside measure), lined with greased waxed paper or foil. Bake in moderate oven, 350°, about 1½ hours.
Yield: One loaf cake.

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AN EXHIBITION SHOWING how oil is found in Saskatchewan has opened at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History in Regina. The project was designed and sponsored by Imperial Oil Limited. Here, Diane Bower of Regina gives a model of a field geologist a close scrutiny. It is part of a true-to-life display of a field party at work.

MAN'S SEARCH FOR OIL

Man's search for oil is the subject of an exhibition opened at the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History by the Honourable J. H. Brockelbank, Minister of Mineral Resources. The exhibition, prepared and sponsored by Imperial Oil Limited, will be on display for one year.

Mr. Brockelbank told 125 representatives of government, education, and cultural and art circles that "the thrilling story of man's imaginative and courageous search

for oil during the past century cannot help but hold our attention. After man gained oil from the hidden store houses of nature the chemist, the scientist, went to work and again in the story as exciting as Arabian Nights, they have made possible the production of almost an endless list of products from that magic barrel of oil. If we were to pick a physical symbol of the material progress of the world we might very well pick for that symbol a barrel of

oil. Oil has made possible the great production of food stuffs—oil has made possible the modern travel in the world today."

Mr. Brockelbank continued, "It seems that man does not win any good thing without having thrust upon him responsibilities, nor without having to face the risk that good things may be used for evil purposes. So we saw oil make possible, two of the most devastating wars in the history of mankind. It, therefore, follows that no conscientious-thinking man can ignore oil and its implications."

Vern Hunter, manager of the Regina producing division of Imperial Oil, said that the search for oil in Saskatchewan was carried on for more than 30 years with very little success, until five years ago the discoveries were made that led to the Souris Valley fields.

"We are confident," Mr. Hunter added, "that there is more oil to be found, and you can be sure Imperial will do its best to find it."

After the official opening, the guests toured the exhibition, first of its kind in the museum. It uses modern display techniques to show how oil is formed, how geologists locate it and how it is taken from the earth.

A series of panels illustrates how prehistoric marine creatures once swarmed over the earth and are believed to have formed the basic matter which, under the influence of millions of years of heat and pressure, eventually became petroleum. Other panels display maps of the prehistoric seas which once covered North America and over the years receded, leaving dry land in their place.

Another series of panels illustrates the difficulties of locating oil deposits in the various rock deposits which were once the beds of ancient seas and now are the hunting ground of oil geologists.

A true-to-life display, complete with models, takes the visitor to a party of field geologists searching for oil in western Canada. This is followed by a shadow box display portraying the work of the seismic parties which, by setting off small explosions, and recording the pattern of resulting shock waves, search for underground strata which may contain oil.

In another display shows an illustration of the Souris Valley fields and a sub-surface map outlines the formations in the Smiley field. An animated model of a rotary drilling rig—the type used for drilling in this province—takes the visitor to the bottom of a well, where actual drilling operations are simulated.

Estevan to be included in 1958 natural gas program

Natural gas is to be made available to residents of Estevan this year.

This announcement was made in the legislature and in a wire to The Mercury by Hon. Russ Brown, minister in charge of Saskatchewan Power Corporation. Also included in this year's \$16,000,000 gas expansion program are distribution systems at Maple Creek and Weyburn. Work is expected to start in the next few weeks.—The Mercury, Estevan, Sask., March 6, 1958.

New issue market active

(Contributed by Houston, Willoughby & Co. Ltd.)

The new issue market was re-activated with a bang this week with one new Corporate issue and a sizeable Municipal, with more to come.

The new Corporate issue was the \$15 million of 5½% 1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the T. Eaton Realty Co. Ltd. offered at \$98 to yield 5.16%. The bonds will mature in 20 years.

The sinking fund will retire not less than \$9 million principal amount of the issue by maturity.

The T. Eaton Realty Co. Ltd. owns or holds under lease properties which are in turn leased to The T. Eaton Co. Ltd. or its subsidiaries which use such properties in their business. Proceeds of the new issue will be used for the most part for the acquisition of, or additions to, fixed assets.

In December of 1956 an issue of \$15 million of 5½% first mortgage bonds of the realty company was offered at 98 to yield 5.43% and in March of 1953 a \$17.5 million issue of 5% 20 year first mortgage bonds of the company was sold at par.

At the weekend, the Eaton Realty bonds were going at premiums of about a point above the issue price.

In the Municipal sphere the attention was directed at a new offering of \$29,640,000 of the Municipality of Metropolitan-Toronto, made up of Sinking Fund and Instalment Debentures. The Sinking Fund section took \$23 million odd, mostly 4¾% of 20 year term with the offering price being \$98.75 to yield 4.85%. Smaller amounts were available in the 1983 and 1988 maturities, with yields being 4.84 and 4.83% respectively.

The Instalment section of the issue was made up of \$6,407,000 of 4½% debentures due in the years 1959-1973 inclusive, and these were all sold privately, probably to the Chartered Banks, who are now taking a greater interest than for some time in some of the earlier term maturities of such issues.

The Toronto-Mets as usual, were moving quite well and showed every signs of being rapidly taken up.

In the realm of things to come, the City of Vancouver is calling Tenders for March 25th in Canada for \$2,941,000 of Sinking Fund Debentures due May 1st, 1978. It is reported that they have requested alternate proposals on a 4¾% coupon and a 5% coupon.

The rumour makers have been repeating rather often in the last couple of weeks that there is to be some sizeable Government of Canada financing early in April.

U.S. Treasury rate up.

Canada rate down

A mixed picture was shown in the yields on Treasury Bills this week, with the U.S. Treasury's selling at a price equivalent to an average yield of 1.532%, which was higher than the rate on a similar issue the previous week of 1.351%. In Canada on Thursday, the yield on the accepted bids for the Treasury Bills again sank rather sharply to 2.42% as against 2.66% the week before. In the last month then, the Treasury Bill rate in Canada has dropped almost ½% of 1% from 3.03%, a rather precipitous movement in such a short time.

With the inventories of merchandise on dealers hands having been cut down steadily over the past few weeks, the market appeared ripe for the issues coming up. Encouragement was given to the New York market with the drop in the Federal Reserve discount rate at the end of last week from 2¾% to 2%, this being the second cut in the discount rate since late January and the third since mid-November.

Personal savings on deposit with the Chartered Banks in Canada at the end of January were up again by \$74 million from the previous month to \$6,108,000. They are therefore following their usual trend of a climb from the depleted figure which usually shows itself as a result of the transfer of funds into Canada Savings Bonds in the Fall of the year. In addition there is usually a drain on personal accounts from Christmas shopping. The all-time high was recorded in August of last year at \$6,272,000 from which it fell off to \$6,063,000 by the end of November.

While these figures are not the only indicator of the condition of the economy and of course should be read along with such items as unemployment figures, level of car loadings, construction indices, etc., without doubt they do reflect the fact that an extensive purchasing

power is in the hands of the Canadian public. The disposition as to whether or not to use it of course is another matter.

Some of the Pipeline Units have continued at good levels, and while it is easy to look back now and say that action should have been taken, such vehicles as the Trans-Canada Pipelines debentures with 2 shares attached have proved profitable to buyers of 6 or 7 months ago. They have moved up about 30 points in that time. Quebec Natural Gas Units at \$137-139 have not been quite so strong, but have also risen considerably from the low point. West coast convertibles were also a little better this week at around \$107-\$107½.

Snappy-wrap



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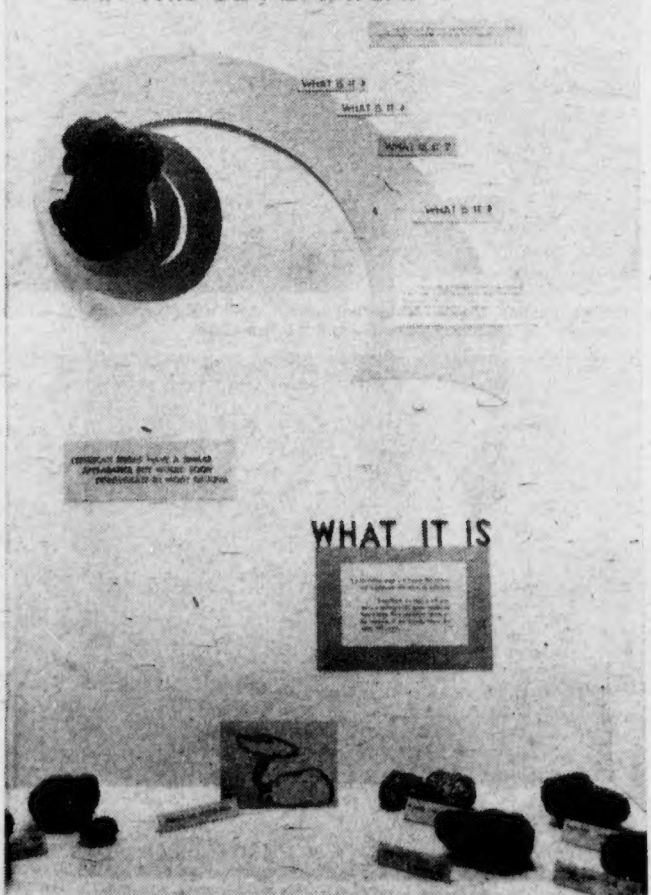
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CAN THIS BE PEMMICAN?



WHAT IT IS

Tuckahoe case at Museum of Natural History.

Canadian Weekly Features

The chain that once hoisted a ship's anchor is now being used by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture in the northern part of the province to clear trees and brush from hundreds of acres of land which is now unproductive. Clearing operations have been going very successfully during winter weather.

This cleared land, states Hon. I. C. Nollet, Saskatchewan's Minister of Agriculture, will be made into new community pastures to assist local residents in raising more livestock and to add greater stability to their farm income. In its natural state most of the land will support few cattle per quarter section. When the land is improved and seeded to tame grasses the same areas will carry several times as many cattle as in the native state.

In the Bertwell district south of Hudson Bay, 3,500 acres of waste lands have been improved by the Department of Agriculture. Part of the land has been seeded to recommended pasture grasses and the remainder will be completed this spring. 700 acres in this pasture has recently been cleared of trees by the anchor chain method.

Near Barrier Lake, in the Barford district south of Tisdale, a thousand acres has been prepared for pasture purposes. Approximately 800 acres of this area was cleared of tree growth by the same ship's anchor chain.

In the Pleasantdale district, south of Melfort a 2,000 acre tract of land in the Chagoneess Pasture is presently being cleared of trees and brush for a new community pasture. During the last month 800 acres have been cleared and piled in neat windrows in this pasture. Here again the heavy anchor chain and crawler type tractors equipped with dozer blades have done the job.

All three projects will be made into community pastures by the Conservation and Development Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Residents of the area who need more pasture for livestock will then be able to expand farm enterprises. P. O. Moen, project superintendent, Regina, stated, "this anchor chain method is the only practical one by which trees and brush can be removed in many of the heavily treed and stoney areas. We have tried other methods with very limited success."

Land to be cleared in the Chagoneess Pasture was first marked off by a crawler type tractor with attached bulldozer into quarter section units. This land was then cut into 80-acre plots, and finally 40-acre plots. Parcels of land this size were found to be more manageable and operators were better able to see and chart their course through the dense growth of trees and brush.

After dividing the land into 40-acre plots, the two crawler type tractors are driven abreast through the trees pulling the 90-foot anchor chain. This chain, with links weighing 90 pounds each and added weights attached, weighs approximately 9,000 pounds. All trees and brush in its path are laid low. The operation involves the use of two 150 h.p. crawler type tractors, each equipped with a winch on the back and hitched one to each end of the anchor chain. As the tractors pull the heavy four-ton chain through the dense tree growth, trees are up-

NEW LAND CLEARED FOR PASTURE PURPOSES

rooted or snapped at ground level. A swath of 50 to 75 feet of fallen trees and brush is left behind.

Bill Armstrong, district project manager for northeast Saskatchewan, explained, "You can see this job calls for team work. Both men on the tractors have to help each other. One tractor may have heavy going—when that happens it is often necessary for the other fellow to throttle down his tractor until his partner catches up again."

"Big trees can stop a tractor too when the ground is frozen—and sometimes operators have to jar trees loose with their dozer blades."

Chaining operations are carried on only during daylight hours. However, piling of fallen trees and brush goes on day and night in two shifts. Piled rows are about 300 feet apart. Dozer blades attached to the front of the tractors push the fallen growth into neat windrows. This operation shears off all the undergrowth at ground level leaving the surface of the land clean between the piled rows. Piles are kept in straight lines during night-shift operations by hanging red lanterns from poles. Workmen site their locations from the lanterns.

"We've been going along at a good clip this winter because of the light snowfall so far," said Vern Molsbery, foreman at the Chagoneess project. "If the snow holds off we'll wind up this 2,000 acre project in good time."

Stones and boulders are serious problems in land clearing operations. Dozer blades break and chip on stones and broken machines mean lost time. However, the anchor chain rides over the stoney land and breakages of equipment have been kept to a minimum.

The treed acreage which can be cleared daily depends, of course, on the density of growth. In a good day 100 acres can be chained down. The average rate varies from 2 to 10 acres per hour.

The cleared land between the rows of piled trees will be worked down this spring. Heavy duty offset tandem discs will be used on the first operation, and later lighter disc harrows will be used. Finally the improved land will be seeded to recommended grass legume mixtures this summer.

In mid-summer the piled rows of trees will be burned on the land where they lie, after they have had time to dry out in the summer sun.

Burns Moffat, a large livestock producer in the Silverpark district near the Chagoneess pasture, stated, "we need that pasture badly in this country. Cattle will be brought from Melfort, Star City and Tisdale districts as well as from all around the Pleasantdale district. It costs a lot of money to clear land to put it in shape for the seed drill in this country—I figure it costs me \$50 an acre."

The Department of Agriculture, using the anchor chain and dozer equipment has cleared and piled heavy trees for \$25 an acre in the Barrier Lake project on lands which would be virtually impossible to clear in any other manner. Some trees were 60 feet high and 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Rocks were also numerous on this project. Costs run considerably lower where conditions are more favorable.

Many farmers in the northern part of the province cannot afford to clear new land for livestock purposes. This pasture program will provide more grass for livestock production and thereby help to increase the income of farmers in the northern districts.

Mike Oxman, Ag. Rep. at Melfort said, "the cattle population of this Ag. Rep. District has increased by over 5,000 head between 1951 and 1956. During the same period there has been a drop of 9,000 acres in the tame hay and improved pasture land. This is due to flooding and wet conditions in the area. The pasture will also serve as an example to farmers

who are thinking about seeding more tame grass for pasture purposes on their own farms."

The Barrier Lake pasture is one of the first pasture developments in northeast Saskatchewan. Land clearing was extremely difficult here because of many large rocks. A brush cutter was first tried to clear the land, explained Bill Armstrong. Rocks smashed the blades of this machine and then a bulldozer was tried. This method was discontinued because it was too slow and expensive. Finally the ship's anchor chain was used and by this method the remaining 800 acres of trees and brush were lowered.

This pasture of 1,000 acres has been fenced and corrals have already been built by the Conservation and Development Branch. Safety measures concerning

both men and machines are strictly enforced by the Department of Agriculture. Machine operators wear "hard hats" made of laminated plastic. A good supply of first aid materials is kept on hand at all times. Operators say one of the worst hazards is low hanging branches of trees. Branches may catch on moving equipment then snap back and hit the operator.

Fire is a constant danger on the tractors. Small twigs of trees and brush accumulate behind the steel shields near the exhaust manifolds. The heat of the manifold will ignite these twigs and it is necessary that they be removed every two or three hours. Modern fire fighting equipment is installed on each tractor. This includes a carbon dioxide foam gun and a pyrene gun.

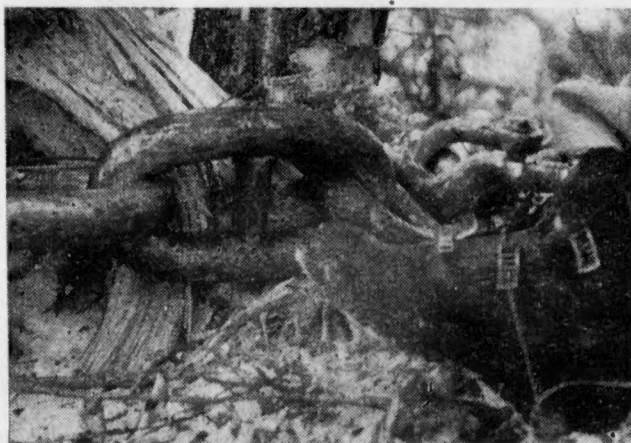
Steel plates secured on both

sides of each tractor protect the motor from damage by protruding branches. These plates also help direct heat from the engine towards the operator keeping him warm and comfortable during cold winter weather. For additional operator protection each tractor has an all-steel cab. The steel side plates and the steel cab have been designed by Mr. Munns, the Department mechanic on the project. Clearing operations are often held up because of damaged radiators and other working parts of the machines before the side plates were secured.

Department camp facilities provide plenty of good food and lodging for the crew. Lost time through breakdowns of equipment is kept to a minimum by maintaining a mobile repair shop at the camp. When machines break down all ordinary maintenance and repair jobs can be handled on the spot. Machine shop equipment includes acetylene and electric welders, battery chargers, compressed air, grinders, a complete line of mechanics tools and a power plant which provides electricity.

Two-way radio facilities play an important part in communication between offices at Tisdale, Nipawin and the field camps. Mobile radios have been installed in four field trucks and in the cars of project managers. "We can have repair parts in the field in a matter of hours," explained Bill Armstrong. Radio communication is particularly useful when the roads are blocked.

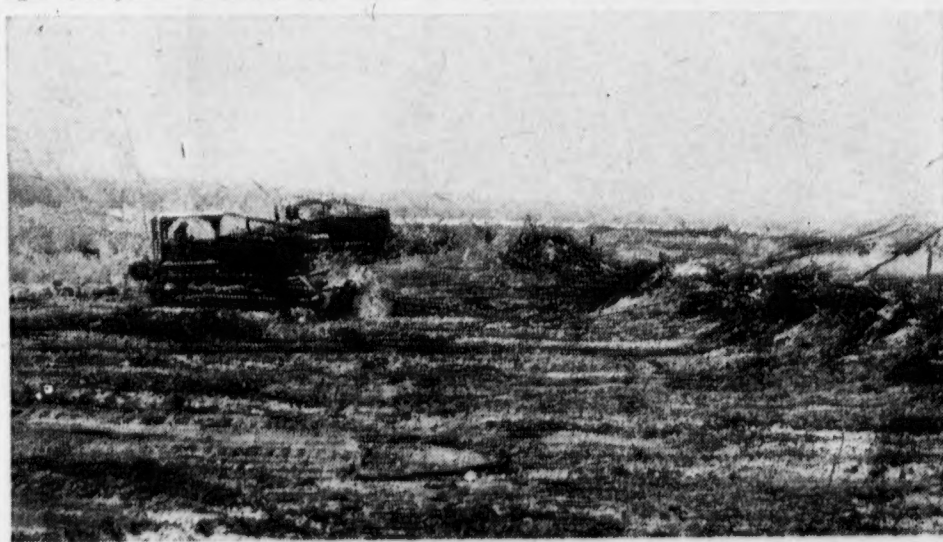
The improvement program, designed for better land use and greater farm security is rapidly changing the face of the countryside in districts where new pastures are being cut out of waste land.



Picture shows size of one link of the chain in relation to a man's boot. Link weighs 90 pounds. —Photo by J. McConell.



A close-up view showing the weighted anchor chain. Note the heavy steel weights, each of which weighs 1,500 pounds. A crawler type tractor is attached to each end of the chain.



Two 150 h.p. crawler tractors with dozer attachments pile trees and brush into windrows 250 feet apart.

Egg has new architecture

Mrs. Mauritz Oberg, of Meeting Creek, has brought to The Canadian office a specimen of the round eggs laid by a pullet in her flock. This pullet just recently started production, but the four eggs she had laid up to the time one was brought to The Canadian office have been as round as tennis balls. Otherwise the eggs seem perfectly normal.

Maybe this hen has heard of the changing styles in human female attire and is simulating the latest edicts from Paris.—The Canadian, Camrose, Alta.

What the Jack Miner Sanctuary means and has meant to the peoples of North America

By Margaret Wade

The late Major Max C. Fleischmann, yeast cake king, writing on July 1, 1944, to Jack Miner, said: "I appreciate that you, as the founder of Sanctuaries, have also been a great leader in developing them along different flight lanes in the United States. Restoration and breeding grounds in Canada and Sanctuaries along the flight line are closely allied and tied up together."

In the spring of 1935, on May 7, King George V celebrated his silver anniversary as reigning monarch of the British Empire, at which time there was inaugurated a world-wide broadcast. Jack Miner's work was considered of such importance that he was invited to participate in this historic event, and special telephone wires were installed to his home in order to make this possible. He was the only citizen of Canada other than the Prime Minister to take part in that program. The publicity which this gave him brought to Jack Miner thousands of letters of congratulations from 65 different countries.

In June, 1943, our late King George VI, son of the above-mentioned monarch, conferred upon Jack Miner the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.)—the highest honor that could come to any Canadian from his sovereign. The citation which accompanied the decoration read: "For the greatest achievement of Conservation in the British Empire."

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands said: "The work done by Jack Miner is of the utmost value to scientists the world over and deserves all the recognition it receives now and for all time."

It is doubtful if any individual on earth ever received more varied honors or had his work more widely recognized than did the late Jack Miner, Canadian naturalist and founder of the Jack Miner Sanctuary. At the time of his death he was rated Canada's best known citizen and, according to newspaper clipping services, had been given more space in the public press, over 13 successive years, than any other Canadian. Only last fall Mr. J. Cliff Zug, outdoor writer for a chain of newspapers in Pennsylvania, wrote The Jack Miner Foundation saying, "I place Jack Miner ahead of every naturalist I ever knew. May I wish the greatest success of the only Foundation of its kind in the world."

Why do I mention this? Not to try to add to the eulogies Jack Miner has already received, but to point out to you, the reader, that his work must be considered important to humanity or else he could not—would not—have been acclaimed as he was by Kings, Queens, Governments and his fellow men. That being the case, HIS WORK IS SO IMPORTANT THAT WE, THE CITIZENS OF NORTH AMERICA, SHOULD SEE TO IT THAT HIS BIRD SANCTUARY AND THE CONSERVATION WORK STARTED BY HIM ARE CARRIED ON AND ENDOWED.

It was in 1904, nearly half a century ago, that Jack Miner as a hunter saw that the game warden system, alone, was not saving bird life for future generations. He would say: "For a game warden to prosecute a man after he has shot a bird out of season, does not save the bird's life; and that system alone cannot save, and is not saving our birds from extermination." Of course he realized that we had to have game wardens, but, he said, "that is not enough". He also said: "Hunters feed birds to attract them, to shoot; why not feed birds to attract them to a place of safety?" So he started his Bird Sanctuary. And it has become known not only to the citizens of North America but to those of foreign countries as well.

Not only was Jack Miner responsible for his own sanctuary but, as the late Major Fleischmann said, "his example was responsible for a chain of sanctuaries across the continent." On the Jack Miner Sanctuary there is saved a breeding supply of wild-fowl that never hears a gun. By feeding them in the fall, between 25,000 and 50,000 stay in the Jack Miner safety zone until the shooting season is over in the United

States. Then those that do not go on toward the South remain throughout the winter and again go north to nest. Speaking of this, Jack Miner himself used to say: "I am saving a breeding supply for all Eastern North America because they go north to nest and the bird lovers and hunters benefit by the overflow that comes back in the fall." And this has been going on for half a century!

Jack Miner inaugurated his duck banding system in 1909; and his goose banding activities started in 1915. The bands brought in evidence which one dare dispute and established the value of the Jack Miner Sanctuary beyond question. The banding system proved that the birds went from one sanctuary to another. It proved that the same birds coming to the Miner Sanctuary had worn the bands nearly 30 years.

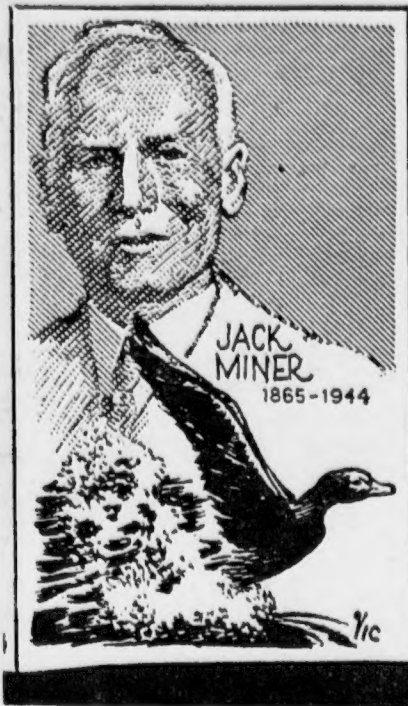
Last fall, a hard-boiled business man, who values things always in terms of dollars and cents, had this to say, as he looked at this great flock of Canada Geese, numbering perhaps, 50,000, that visits the Sanctuary each season and is fed there: "In food value only, each goose is worth Ten Dollars. At this rate of valuation only Jack Miner has been annually saving half a million dollars worth of food for the people of North America."

As citizens of North America, how grateful we all should be to both Mr. and Mrs. Jack Miner that they were sufficiently far-sighted and generous as to create, before they died, The Jack Miner Foundation, and give to this philanthropic, Non-profit, non-salaried organization, their property for the benefit of humanity, not only of this generation but for generations to come. Had this not been done then, when Mr. and Mrs. Miner died, the place would have passed out of existence with them.

Surely, there is money in the world to endow this institution! Millions of dollars have been spent to endow colleges and universities. The late Judge James Edmund Jones, of Toronto, always used to refer to Jack Miner's Sanctuary and the scientific work carried on there as "The university of Original Research". An Anglican Bishop, in Toronto, a few years ago said: "Jack Miner, by using the birds as missionaries by putting a verse of Scripture on the band, is reaching more Indians and Eskimos than all the missionaries in Canada." "What greater joy could come to any person than by furthering this great missionary movement? It can be done by any person of means if he or she will only include in his or her will a bequest of a few thousand dollars to The Jack Miner Foundation for the purpose of carrying on this work. By doing so the giver would be serving humanity and presenting an example to them all over the world, because The Jack Miner Sanctuary is a world-wide institution; whereas to donate, or will money, to some local charity produces benefits and recognition that are only local.

Millions of dollars have—rightly—been left to museums of stone and mortar in which to house dead and extinct species; but as one sees the bus loads of children journeying to the Jack Miner Bird Sanctuary, and the thousands of visitors who continually make their way there to see bird life in its natural setting and to study the charts of bird migrations, one must surely say to himself; "surely—"

SAFETY MAKES SENSE



ly some person of wealth, or some other philanthropic Foundation, will come to the aid of the Miner institution.

As one reads in the press of the millions of dollars spent—rightly—in Western Canada for a program of restoration; or of some individual having given thousands of dollars for the digging of a pond to be named after him, one thinks of what Major Max Fleischmann stated, that the sanctuaries along the flight lanes are closely allied and tied up with the restoration program in Western Canada.

Jack Miner's great concern was that the public would endow his work so that it might be carried on in perpetuity. He would say: "I have done my part by creating The Jack Miner Foundation and giving my all to it. Will the men of wealth, or some other Foundation, endow it?"

In a recent interview with one of the Directors of the Jack Miner Foundation (and, by the way, the directors give all their time without fees or other remuneration) he emphasized that what was needed, first and foremost, was maintenance money because the daily, weekly, monthly, yearly expenses have to be met. But (the Director pointed out) the objective of the Jack Miner Foundation is an Endowment Fund of one million dollars; and Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand dollars with which to buy the lands adjoining the present Sanctuary.

The importance of buying this adjoining land was stressed because, at the present time, The Jack Miner Foundation cultivates all the land it owns in order to raise the food for the birds at cost; but this land has been overworked, and several hundred acres more are urgently needed so that crops can be properly rotated and a greater yield thereby obtained for the same amount of outlay in money and energy.

Surrounding the land now owned by The Jack Miner Foundation are tracts totalling 2,000 acres whereon, by Act of Parliament, no shooting is allowed. In other words, there is no shooting permitted within one mile of the Jack Miner feeding grounds and ponds. The Directors of the Jack Miner Foundation are desirous of owning this surrounding land so as to work it and raise corn, or plant it with alfalfa, for a resting ground. To buy this land and properly drain it and purchase equipment with which to cultivate it would take a fund of between \$350,000 and \$500,000. What a splendid, living monument it would be for some person of wealth, or some other Foundation, to provide money earmarked for this purpose!

While this article will reach individuals and other Foundations that could furnish the entire sum, yet that is not necessary. The land required is in small farms which could be acquired piecemeal, expenditure at any one time being just whatever the donor would feel inclined to make it, say \$10,000—\$25,000—or \$100,000. Why not do this now, while you are living? Let it be your living monument. Why not be an ambassador of goodwill for the Jack Miner Foundation and stress the importance of this to your philanthropic friends? If you would like to do this but cannot do it at this time, why not include such a sum in your will, to provide for such a purchase and memorial?—you would not have to make a new

will but simply have your lawyer add a note or codicil to your present instrument, and have it properly witnessed.

The entire civilized world knows how all North America has benefited by the foresight and object lesson in conservation given to us by the late Jack Miner. A big place in the world would seem empty had there been no Jack Miner. And indeed it is as important that his work be endowed for the benefit and enjoyment of future generations as it is that museums, universities, parks, churches and recreation centres be provided for them.

If you compare the activities of the Jack Miner Foundation with those of other wild life and outdoor organizations, do not fail to consider this point: No salaries are paid to the directors of the Jack Miner Foundation. Every cent contributed to the Foundation goes to the cause of practical Conservation. JACK MINER NOT ONLY PREACHED CONSERVATION BUT HE PRACTISED IT. The financial condition of the Jack Miner Foundation is now in so critical a state of emergency that you should help them if the place is to continue to exist.

For further information regarding the legal set up or the auditors' financial statement, write to: The Jack Miner Foundation, Kingsville, Ontario.

OK ECONOMY TO BUILD \$150,000 STORE HERE

Construction of a completely modern food market by OK Economy Stores, which would be the beginning of a shopping centre in Estevan's Pleasantdale subdivision, is expected to start before the end of this month, it was announced. Surveys and plans are under way.—The Mercury, Estevan, Sask.

Sew-very-simple PRINTED PATTERN

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12-20

40



by Anne Adams

New, sew-easy version of the suit dress—the core of a smart woman's wardrobe. No waist seams to the jacket—clinch it with a belt for fashion's favorite "blouson" look. Sewing's fun with our Printed Pattern.

Printed Pattern 4522: Misses' Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20; 40. Size 16 takes 4 1/4 yards 35-inch fabric. Printed directions on each pattern part. Easier, accurate.

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(These are not necessarily the views of the editor of this paper)

Wheat exports increasing

(The Sun, Edmonton, Alberta)

While the outlook for wheat seems moderately than cautiously optimistic, hope is now being expressed, in some quarters, that Canada may this year enjoy a somewhat wider market for her wheat and wheat flour than last. After lagging behind those made in the corresponding period last year, clearances of wheat and wheat flour were, by January 8th, slightly ahead of clearances made in the first five months of the 1956-57 season. Forward sales are reported to have been relatively good and some observers feel that the demand for Canadian wheat is likely to show a slow continued improvement. It is noted, however, that there is still a reducer European demand and keen competition from other exporters including the U.S.A. and France.

Production in the Argentine has now been officially estimated at some 30 percent below last year's figure and since Australia will have little more than enough for domestic requirements and may even have to import some wheat from Canada, offerings from these two countries should not be large. In the U.S.A. the goal of 400 million bushels for export during 1957-58 is still regarded as being a realistic one. Undoubtedly the extent of sales on credit will have an important bearing upon total export clearances made by both Canada and the U.S.A. this season, substantial quantities of wheat having been sought by several countries on special credit terms and one fairly large quantity of wheat having recently been sold by Canada to India on this basis.

While it is too early in the season to be any more brighter than it was, however, the overseas demand for Canadian barley has been disappointing total clearances to the U.S.A. and overseas up to January 8th, at 28.0 million bushels, being less than 60 percent of last year's figure to date. The difficulty here seems to be that Canadian barley is having to compete with American feed grains, especially corn, which are being offered at relatively lower prices. Whether this situation will improve before the year end remains to be seen.

Around the world in 108 days

The 34,000-ton Cunard liner Caronia has been scheduled to make a 108-day voyage around the world in 1959, the Cunard Line announced. To be called "The Great World Cruise of 1959", the

Caronia's itinerary will carry passengers to 25 ports in 18 countries. The Caronia will sail from New York January 20. Minimum rate for the globe-circling voyage is \$3,200.

Highlighting the cruise this year are four new ports never before visited by the Caronia on previous world cruises. These in-

clude the island of Curacao, Dutch settlement in the West Indies; Recife, Brazil's city of bridges with its background on Portuguese heritage; Mombasa, once notorious for its slave trade and now a cosmopolitan entry to Kenya and the mysteries of Africa; and Zamboanga, one of the picturesque native towns of the Philippines.

With an itinerary covering 33,000 miles, the Caronia will head first through warm southern waters to Curacao, thence to Recife and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Then the completely air-conditioned vessel sails across the South Atlantic to Tristan da Cunha, lonely Brit-

ish outpost island 1,700 miles from the coast of Africa. Then follows Capetown, South Africa, after which the ship will round the Cape to Durban; then on to Zanzibar; Mombasa; Port Victoria in the Seychelles Islands; Bombay; Colombo, Ceylon; Singapore; Bangkok; Zamboanga and Manila in the Philippines; Hong Kong; Okinawa; the Japanese ports of Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama; Honolulu; San Francisco; Acapulco; then through the Panama Canal with stops at Balboa and Cristobal before returning to New York on May 8.

Thos. Cook & Son will provide

a comprehensive program of shore excursions and inland tours. Extended stays of 15 days in Africa, a week in India and a week in Japan at the height of cherry blossom time are notable features of the cruise.

INCREASE IN VALUE

At \$31,000,000,000 the total value of all goods and services produced in Canada in 1957 was about 3 percent higher than in 1956; the increase was in value, rather than in higher production.

PRACTICE ROAD COURTESY



WHAT NEXT?—"What next, corporal?" asks Gnr Sanford Harding of Yarmouth, N.S., as he picks up a Bren gun magazine during a weapons training class. Pte Mauric Morgan of Fredericton, N.B., looks on with a smile of satisfaction. Both men are attending a junior NCO course at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, and upon completion of this course will qualify for the rank of corporal and bombardier. —Canadian Army photo.



DINNER FRESH FROM THE LAKE—LAC Dick Grosvenor, Noranda, Quebec, has the frying pan greased and ready while Capt. W. B. "Mac" MacDonald of Cornwall, Ont., tries his luck through the ice at Lake-of-Two-Rivers, Algonquin Park, where 1 Air Observation Post Flight from Petawawa, Ont., recently completed Exercise "Cold Duck". —National Defence photo.



PRAIRIE COMMAND BOXING—Gnr. John Prokop, 25, North Battleford, Sask., who is serving with the Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in Manitoba has won the welter novice championship in the Prairie Command boxing tournament recently held in Winnipeg. He will be a member of the 16-man team which will represent Prairie Command at the Army Boxing Championships being held in Vancouver, B.C., on April 8, 9 and 11. These bouts are being held in conjunction with the British Columbia Centennial celebrations which begin this spring. Individual winners in the open class of the army finals will go on to compete in the Dominion championships which will take place in Vancouver early in May. The team to represent Canada in the British Empire Games in the United Kingdom next summer will be selected from winners of Canadian championships and army boxing officials are hopeful that a good representation of soldier boxers will make the trip overseas. —Canadian Army photo.



SASKATCHEWAN SOLDIERS COMPLETE NCO TRAINING—Three Saskatchewan soldiers serving with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade in Germany have successfully completed eight weeks of intensive military training at the brigade's Non Commissioned Officer School. From left are: L/Cpl. Leroy Seeley of Regina, Cpl. Sidney Morton of Pathlow and L/Cpl. James Carroll of Maple Creek. Training included drill, administration, weapon training, map reading and physical training. —National Defence photo.



ATTENTION—Gnr. Donald Alcock of Bracebridge, Ont., may not have as loud a voice as the sergeant-major but he is getting the right type of training while attending the junior NCO course at Winnipeg's Fort Osborne Barracks. When Gnr. Alcock completes the course he will qualify for the rank of bombardier. —Canadian Army photo.



ONTARIO SOLDIERS GRADUATE—Four soldiers from the province have successfully completed an eight-week course at the Prairie Command Junior Non-commissioned Officers' School in Winnipeg, Man. Each graduate was presented with a certificate qualifying him for the rank of corporal or bombardier by Major-General W. J. McGill, general officer commanding Prairie Command. Left to right are: Gnr. Keith Allan Bowes, Royal Canadian School of Artillery, Pembroke; Cfn. Robert William Armstrong, 212 Workshop, Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Belleville; Gnr. Donald Allan Alcock, Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Bracebridge and Gnr. Marvin David Clow, Second Regiment, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Brockville. —Canadian Army photo.

The new look in knitwear

Knitwear is particularly important this season as a fashion fabric because it is ideal for interpreting the loose, easy look at present in vogue. Sweaters and cardigans are elongated to make dresses and coats. There are also new developments in the range of garments more usually associated with knitwear.

In the range of new knitwear for the spring, the most newsworthy items are the open-necked sweaters which extend to just below the knee to make sweater-dresses, and the V-necked cardigans which are lengthened in the same manner to make cardigan coats.

The sweater dresses are slightly shaped into the waist in the same way that an armhole is fully fashioned—that is, in the actual knitting and not in the seams.

Such models are to be seen in plain red, light blue or yellow, and some feature fine horizontal stripes in such colors as black and pale blue, or pale pink and white.

The wool knitwear dress closely resembles the chemise. It is always fully-fashioned at the armholes and is wider at the top than the hem. It can be worn with or without a belt. The neckline treatment varies according to the time of day it is intended to be worn; for dressy occasions it is cut very low at the back.

Chemise dresses are also seen in vertical stripes combining such colors as beige or hazel with white or black. One model, boldly striped in coral and white, is matched with a coat of plain coral jersey.

While the stitch used for sweater dresses is nearly always a plain one, a fancy stitch is usually employed for the cardigan coats, resulting in embossed weaves forming ribs, herringbones, honeycombs and braided patterns.

The wool knitwear coat, when not in the cardigan style—V-necked and buttoned to the hem—is of the tubular overcoat type, with classic collar and revers, patch pockets with or without flaps, and

is generally double-breasted, often fastening with gilt buttons.

On both suits and coats in knitwear it is quite common for the detail interest such as pockets, cuffs and collar to be in a different stitch from the main part of the garment. For instance, a white dress in a plain stitch could have a turned-down collar and short sleeves in heavy ribbing.

The sweater-dress and the cardigan-coat merit careful consideration as a basis for your new spring wardrobe. They are the height of fashion, they are practical and easy to copy. All you need to do is to find a knitting pattern for a loose sweater or cardigan which you like and go on knitting until it is the required length.

Colors in knitwear are gay, with the emphasis on bright pinks such as lobster and shrimp, apricot, and brilliant red. Blues are popular, particularly an intense navy, forget-me-not and China blue. White, either plain or used in various combinations of stripes, holds an important place, closely followed by a crisp green and a warm beige.

Canadian water air-lifted

Gallon jugs of pure Canadian water were sent to Oslo, Norway, during the World Hockey series, for use of members of the Canadian entry—Whitby Dunlops.

The "neutral" water was a precautionary measure—a guard against mild stomach disorders caused by a change in drinking water. It was sent by a direct KLM route from Dorval airport, Montreal.

The firm which delivered the water, Canada Dry Limited, pointed out that the purified product was similar to that used by the Royal Couple during last year's North American tour. A spokesman said that it had also been made available some years ago in Edmonton, when flood conditions caused pollution of the Edmonton supply.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

Speaking of voluntary agencies in the field of health, it is time that their discussion be no longer delayed.

There are voluntary health associations, each with a worthy objective, fighting for their very existence in Canada, and too many potential givers are so worried about the cost of what they call the multiplicity of appeals that the virtues of these organizations are neglected. The slogan to give once a year has had such a powerful appeal that a necessary sense of perspective has been lost.

The need for hospital beds and medical care has forced too many of us to forget that too often hospital beds are filled by patients who shouldn't be sick and that too many charities are created for people who shouldn't be poor. Poverty is not only the child of laziness. Too often it is the direct result of illness, mental and physical, and unnecessary death cutting down the efficiency or killing the breadwinner. These facts are obvious to anyone who will take the time to examine them and think.

The cost of hospitalization and charity in this country is so great that it is high time that some non-partisan group examine the facts in order that the functions of governmental and voluntary agencies be sorted out. Using the results of a careful study, we should organize this and other countries to the end that, without sacrificing the democracy we have, we organize, not for more hospitals, not for better and more efficient charities. If, essentially, sickness is the greatest cause of poverty, then we should put a great deal more effort into the prevention of unnecessary illness than we have in the past.

A National conference on "How to prevent sickness" is of equal significance with a National Conference on Education. And by the same token we are not sure that these matters are not the business of a National Conference on Education, for after all, all human progress depends on education.

GREAT NAVIGABLE DISTANCE

The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River system is navigable for more than 2,000 miles, the Mackenzie River system for more than 2,600 miles.

SMALL PERCENTAGE

Less than eight percent of Canada's total area is classified as occupied farmland; an equal area, at present unoccupied, is considered suitable for agriculture.



A HANDSOME KNITTED WOOL COAT with giant cable down either side of the front and the sleeves. Truly a multiple purpose—three-quarter length coat and fun to wear over dresses or sportswear.

LET'S GO FORWARD...

25

WEST OF TIMMINS, ONTARIO,
THE CCF HAD THE LARGEST GROUP OF MEMBERS
IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT

• 25 FIGHTERS FOR THE WEST •

**VOTE
CCF**

"Hansard over and over again serves as a mirror which shows both the conscience and brains of Parliament." — (Cochrane Northland Post, Jan. 16, 1958).

"(The CCF) has played no small part in bringing about the elimination or modification of the evils in the economic system." — (Star Weekly).

**MARCH
31**

"The CCF is the only party which knows precisely where it is going and what it stands for." — (Financial Times).

"Nobody can ever charge that the CCF representatives in Parliament are not sincere, able and exceedingly hardworking." — (Patrick Nicholson, Parliamentary Columnist).

"The CCF, that embattled band of 25, continues to exercise an influence in the House of Commons out of proportion to its numbers, a tribute to its competence and industry." — (James McCook, Ottawa Journal).

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They're "topping" made with new Active Dry Yeast

• They rise so wonderfully—taste so wonderfully good! That's because Fleischmann's new Active Dry Yeast keeps full-strength and active till the very moment you bake! No more spoiled yeast! No more refrigeration—you can keep a whole month's supply of Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast in your cupboard!

ICED HOT CROSS BUNS

Scald 1 1/2 c. milk, 1/2 c. granulated sugar, 2 tsps. salt and 5 tbs. shortening; stir in 1 c. crisp breakfast-bran cereal and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile, measure into a large bowl 1/2 c. lukewarm water, 2 tsps. granulated sugar; stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes THEN stir well. Add cooled milk mixture and stir in 2 well-beaten eggs. Sift together twice 4 c. once-sifted bread flour, 3 tsps. ground cinnamon, 1 tsp. grated nutmeg. Stir about half of this mixture into yeast mixture; beat until smooth. Mix in 1 c. seedless raisins and 1/4 c. chopped candied peels. Work in remaining flour mixture. Grease top of dough. Cover and set in warm place, free from draught. Let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Divide into 2 equal portions; cut each portion into 12 equal-size pieces; knead each piece into a smooth round bun. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets and cross each bun with narrow strips of pastry, if desired. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a hot oven, 425°, 18-20 mins. Glaze hot buns by brushing them lightly with corn syrup. Other treatments: Use confectioners' icing for crosses, on baked buns... or spread cooled buns with white icing and make crosses with chopped nuts.



D.A.'s CORNER

BY S. W.

PETTEM, D.A.
DRUMHELLER

The following Article has been prepared by Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

MANGE IN HOGS

There is a lot of mange in Alberta hogs this winter. Approximately 50% of the hogs examined at the Veterinary Laboratory, Alberta Dept. of Agriculture, have mange mites on them. Winter with more inside and closer living accentuates the problem. Mange is a contagious and transmissible disease of the skin.

SYMPTOMS

Rubbing or scratching, along with a skin condition should make one very suspicious of mange. Hogs don't rub often for the fun of it. The reasons are mange, lice, dirt or skin disorders from other causes. With mange the pig rubs due to the itchiness caused by the mites burrowing in the layers of the skin. Serum oozes out forming a scab or a crust causing a further irritation. This serum collects dirt and dust, and is often mistaken by the owner for sunburn or just a dirty skin.

The first lesions usually appear on the head of the hog around the ears, eyes or nose where the skin is more tender and the hair thin. From there the condition spreads over the neck, shoulders, back and sides, and may involve the entire body. (Note: The zinc deficiency skin disease called Parakeratosis starts with red spots on the belly, then on the hind quarters and works forward—the opposite direction to mange.) Mange lesions first appear as reddened areas but become thickened, wrinkled, scabby and darkened. The scabbiness is increased through the injury from rubbing to relieve the itchiness. The skin in the region of the eye is often the first to show evidence of mange and is often thought to be only dirt.

If the condition is neglected the pigs become unthrifty and stunted. At the early stages of mange, rubbing may be noticed before the skin shows much change. In any case a mangy pig that is rubbing, often in preference to eating, is not going to make the best gains or show a good feed conversion ratio. In other words, it costs money—often wasting a lot of it.

SPREAD

The disease is usually spread by contact but it may be transmitted by intermediate objects such as brushes and brooms used for brushing infected swine and by infected bedding, walls, posts etc., against which infected pigs have rubbed. Mange mites can live for a week or longer off the body of a pig which is the basis for a thorough clean-up of the premises as part of the treatment.

THE MITE

The mite, mostly of the sarcoptic species in Alberta, is scarcely visible to the naked eye. To be certain it has to be examined under a microscope.

The female mite after being bred burrows into the outer layers of the skin, depositing 10-25 eggs in the burrow from one to three weeks. She then perishes in the burrow. The eggs hatch in 3-10 days and the young mites reach maturity in another 10-12 days. Upon reaching maturity they migrate to the surface of the skin to mate, either by way of the burrow or simply by forcing their way through the roof of the burrow.

DIAGNOSIS

A positive diagnosis is made by finding the parasite by microscopic examination of skin scrapings. It is important that a good sample be collected. It is advisable to obtain the scraping from a moist area which indicates recent burrowing, and mites are more easily found. A knife can be used for scraping off the material and it should go deep enough to cause blood to come a little to be sure of getting the outer layers of the skin. This should be put in a small bottle or jar with a tight top or cork and taken to a veterinarian with a microscope or sent to a veterinary laboratory, along with data on symptoms, number of pigs affected, etc. This may aid in a helpful diagnosis in case the skin condition is not due to mange.

TREATMENT

Several effective drugs are satisfactory. One of the most convenient and effective is Lindane. This should be used strictly according to the manufacturer's directions because like most insecticides, it is poisonous under some circumstances. Nor should it be used on pigs approximately 30 days before slaughtering. Pressure spraying gives deeper penetration of the drug which is desirable to get the best results. Applying with a brush or cloth can be quite effective too.

In real bad cases the animal can be scrubbed with soap and water first to remove a lot of the loose scab. This will permit the drug to get at the mites better. Treatment should be repeated in approximately two weeks to get mites that may have hatched out in the burrows. Heat has to be provided when spraying is done in cold weather to prevent chilling with pneumonia probably developing.

Treatment of the pigs without cleaning up the premises to kill mites in the bedding, on the floor, etc., is a discouraging procedure. Remove all the bedding, scrub the walls with a strong lye solution or spray with Lindane.

Crude oil is a fairly effective mange treatment applied with a swab or brush. This is useful where only a few animals are to be treated. Unused crude oil is a good treatment for little pigs.

When nursing sows are treated with Lindane, it is wise to wash the udder and nipples with soap and water half an hour later before the little pigs are allowed to nurse, as young

er animals don't always tolerate most insecticides the same as more mature stock. Pools of Lindane or lye solution on the floor should be eliminated too. A good skin tonic to put these pigs back into shape is to feed one teaspoonful of raw linseed oil per 100 lbs. of pig for two weeks.

LINDEN

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Leon Unruh, twin daughters on April 5th. Congratulations.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Schartner from Abbotsford, B.C. have moved to Linden. Jake will work for Loewen's Transport.

LINDEN BOARD OF TRADE SPONSORS SAFETY TALK

Mr. W. J. (Bill) Perkins, Farm Safety Director of the Alberta Safety Council spoke at a meeting sponsored by the Linden Board of Trade Thurs. evening April 10th.

Mr. Perkins showed films on Pedestrian Safety and Tractor Safety and gave a brief talk on Farm Safety illustrated with

slides of accidents, some of which he had investigated.

A good crowd of about 140 interested persons was in attendance, and it was also the annual meeting of the Board, and the following are the incoming officers:

President.....Herman Toews
Vice-President.....Pete Baerg
Sec.-Treas. Raymond Ratzlaff
Executive Committee—Walter Baerg, Bernhard Regehr, Wes. Ratzlaff, C. C. Toews, Fred Baerg.

The outgoing officers were: Milton Toews, President; Fred Reimer, Vice-Pres., and Terence Toews, Sec.-Treas.

NOTICE

GIVE THAT OTHERS MAY LIVE

Give blood to save a life. A Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic will be held in Beiseker Memorial Hall on April 23rd from 7 to 9 p.m. and in Acme Memorial Hall from 12:30 to 3 p.m. There is no substitute for Blood, and only YOU can give it.

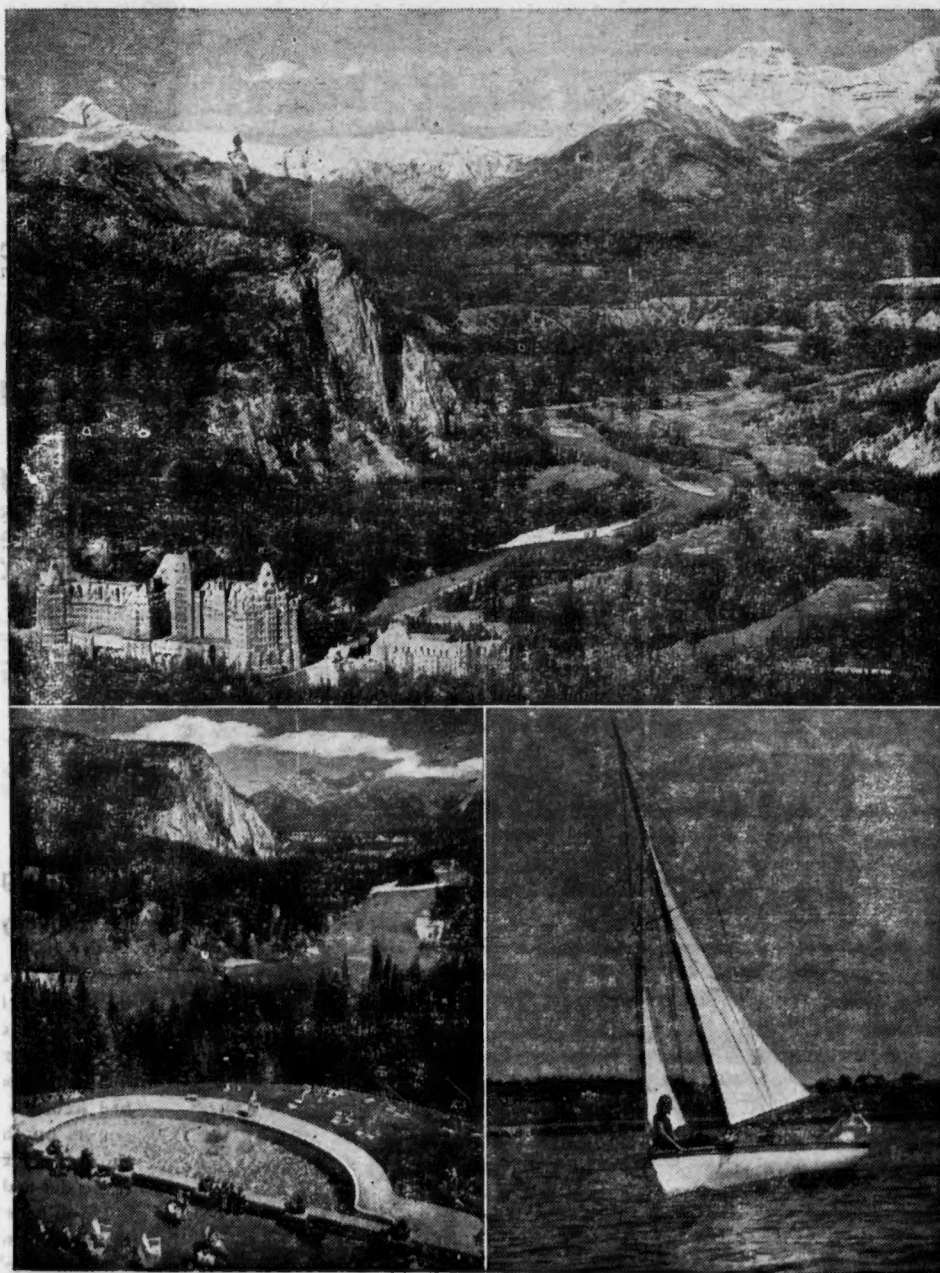
FOR SALE—High yielding drouth resistant LAKE Wheat. Registered No. 2. 90% Germination. \$2.30 per bushel. Also Redman Wheat, Commercial

No. 2, Germination 92%. Cleaned, not sacked. \$1.35 bushel. —James Millar, Crossfield, Phone 218.

FOR SALE—2-year-old Victory Oats. This was from Registered No. 1 First Generation. Seed inspection certificate No. A38770. Also Oli Barley from Registered No. 1 First Generation. S. I. certificate A38461. Also Chinook Wheat, raised from No. 1 First Generation. S. I. certificate A38309. This crop has been registered; crop 45684, and can be sold in sealed sacks for re-registration. All seed is cleaned. —John Leiske, Beiseker, Alberta, Phone 3385.

FOR SALE—4-Roomed Cottage with Bathroom, Water & Sewerage, Propane Furnace, Hot Water Boiler on Rosebud Street, Carbon. —Apply E. Wiffen, 348-15 Ave. S. W., Calgary.

SEED WHEAT FOR SALE—Registered Saunders Wheat. Registration No. 44835. \$1.35 per bushel from bin, cleaned. \$1.65 in bags cleaned. Germination 91%. —E. Tetz, Phone 605, Carbon.



HOTELS PREPARE FOR SUMMER—The great outdoors beckons vacationers from all parts of the continent to Canadian Pacific's chain of summer resorts from coast to coast. In the upper picture, Banff Springs Hotel and its famous Bow River Valley golf course bask in the sun, showing a few of the many delights of the Canadian Rockies for holidaymakers. Picture at lower left shows the swimming pool at Banff Springs Hotel, which is open this year from May 23 to September 16. The sister resort, beautiful Chateau Lake Louise will be open from June 10 to September 5. In the sea-conditioned Maritimes on the east coast, Canadian Pacific hotels will be open again this year with their many seaside attractions such as sailing (lower right) near the Lakeside Inn, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. This hotel, and the Digby Pines, Digby, N.S. is open June 27 to September 1, while the Algonquin Hotel at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B. is open June 8 to September 14.